

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ever, that this number of deaths covers all the cases of yellow fever, as a great many die outside the city and are buried in the surrounding country, and we can not keep trace of them, nor will it be easy to predict when the epidemic will end, as our winter is a very short one and not cold enough to prevent the disease from spreading and attacking the newly arrived troops, which keep coming as fast as the mother country can send them.

Another source of danger and disease is the want of barracks sufficiently large to provide accommodation for those that come. Large bodies of men are continually quartered in a custom-house shed close to

the seashore and very near the shipping.

The want of cleanliness in person and dress, proverbial in the Spanish soldier; his profound ignorance of the laws appertaining to the preservation of health, makes him a constant source of danger to himself and to others. Many are taken sick in this shed and carried to the hospital, leaving behind them the germs of yellow fever, which, carried by the air to the surrounding vessels, make them liable to become the source of future infection for their crews.

The shipping has so far escaped the contagion of yellow fever, but this is partly owing to the small number of vessels (sailing) which have visited us, but, as the sugar crop is about to be started, I am sure the number will increase, and then I shall have to keep a very close watch upon their sanitary condition.

I am, sir, respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

#### EGYPT.

#### Cholera in Egypt.

## [December 6-December 18, 1895.]

## [Transmitted by JAMES F. LOVE, M. D., Alexandria, Egypt.]

Places.	New cases.	Deaths.	Places.	New cases.	Deaths.
Damietta and sur- roundings Borachia Zarka	6 2 4	8 5 3	Farascoor and sur- roundings Zagazig Kafrel Battekh	11 1 18	12 2 8

Total number of cholera cases reported up to date, 1,056; deaths, 874.

## GIBRALTER.

#### Quarantine notice.

GIBRALTAR, December 14, 1895.

With reference to the board of health notice of the 12th instant, the restrictions regarding passengers are removed.

By order.

JOHN C. KING, Secretary to the Board.

#### MEXICO.

## One case of smallpox in Nogales.

NOGALES, ARIZ., December 31, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to report 1 death from smallpox in Nogales, Mex. No new cases.

Very respectfully,

W. F. CHENOWETH, Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.